The following remarks and amendments are presented in response to the Office Action dated December 14, 2005. This document is corrected pursuant to the notice of non-compliant amendment mailed March 29, 2006.

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please amend claim 10, cancel claims 11-20, and add claims 21-43 in accordance with the following listing showing the status of all claims in the application.

1-9. (Cancelled)

10. (Currently Amended). A method for Enhancing the Visibility of images, ~~of observation systems~~ comprising:

a) Focusing an image upon a plurality of pixels ~~the observed scenery, or view, on a Light Controlled Panel~~;

b) for each pixel of said plurality of pixels, determining the intensity of the light that falls upon the pixel; and ~~Processing the focused image by the Light Controlled Panel such that the intensity of the observed scenery elements is controlled within the panel by the intensity of the light focused on each pixel within the Light Controlled Panel, thus generating an enhanced image;~~

c) adjusting each pixel's effect on light as a function of the intensity determination corresponding to that pixel. ~~Projecting the said enhanced image to the observer, with or without magnification.~~

11 to 20. (Cancelled)

21. (New) The method of claim 10, wherein the image is focused using an optical array comprised of optical devices.

22 (New) The method of claim 10, wherein the image can be of any frequency range in the spectrum

23. (New) The method of claim 10, wherein each pixel's effect on light is controlled by the pixel's own embedded light sensitive element.

24. (New) The method of claim 23, wherein the embedded light sensitive element comprises a transistor.

25.. (New) The method of claim 10, wherein the light falling upon said plurality of pixels is reprocessed using an optical array.

26. (New) The method of claim 10, wherein the image is collimated and manipulated such that the enhanced image appears to have originated from the observed scenery.

27. (New) The method of claim 10, wherein the image is collimated and manipulated such that the enhanced image is magnified.

28 (New) The method of claim 10 where the same devices used for focusing the observed scenery are used for directing and collimating the said enhanced image.

29. (New) The method of claim 10, wherein each pixel is controlled by adjusting the pixel's translucency.

30. (New) The method of claim 10, wherein each pixel is controlled by adjusting the pixel's reflectivity.

31. (New) The method of claim 10, wherein each pixel is controlled by adjusting the pixel's light polarization.

32. (New) The method of claim 10, wherein each pixel is controlled by adjusting the pixel's light rotation.

33. (New) The method of claim 10, wherein each pixel is controlled by adjusting the pixel's light direction.

34. (New) The method of claim 10, wherein each pixel is controlled by adjusting the pixel's light phase shift.

35. (New) A light controlled panel comprising:

a plurality of pixels:

for each pixel of said plurality of pixels, means for determining the intensity of light that falls upon the individual pixel; and

means for adjusting each pixel's effect on light as a function of the intensity determination corresponding to that pixel.

36. (New) The light controlled panel of claim 35, wherein each pixel is controlled by adjusting the pixel's translucency.

37. (New) The light controlled panel of claim 35, wherein each pixel is controlled by adjusting the pixel's reflectivity.

38. (New) The light controlled panel of claim 35, wherein each pixel is controlled by adjusting the pixel's light polarization.

39. (New) The light controlled panel of claim 35, wherein each pixel is controlled by adjusting the pixel's light rotation.

40. (New) The light controlled panel of claim 35, wherein each pixel is controlled by adjusting the pixel's light direction.

41. (New) The light controlled panel of claim 35, wherein each pixel is controlled by adjusting the pixel's light phase shift.

42. (New) The light controlled panel of claim 35, wherein said means for adjusting each pixel's effect on light comprises a plurality of control devices.

43. (New) The light controlled panel of claim 35, wherein each pixel has a corresponding control device.

REMARKS:

Claims 10 and 21-43 are now pending in the application, with claims 1 and 35 being the independent claims. Reconsideration and further examination are respectfully requested.

There are now two independent claims and a total of 24 claims. An additional fee of $125 was paid on March 20, 2006, for the claims in excess of 20 claims, so no fee is owed at this time.

The examiner has rejected Claims 13, 17, 18 and 19 on the ground that they are indefinite because they utilize the terms "may" and "can be." In preparing new claims, the applicant has taken care to avoid this type of rejection.

The examiner has rejected all the claims as anticipated by Kurematsu. The applicant respectfully traverses this rejection. The present invention and the device taught by Kurematsu

are fundamentally different. In the present invention, a determination is made as to the intensity of light falling upon each pixel of a plurality of pixels. Each pixel's effect on light is then adjusted as a function of the intensity determination corresponding to that pixel.

In Karematsu, no measurement is made with respect to the intensity of light falling on a particular pixel. Rather, the positioning of each pixel is "predetermined". The specification of Karematsu explains as follows:

> A television signal or video signal is applied to the piezoelectric actuator (pixel mirror actuator) of each pixel of the mirror device at a predetermined timing. Accordingly, each pixel mirror in the AMA sequentially executes tilt operation of a predetermined amount. [Col. 5, ll. 10-14.]

The new claims are supported by the specification and no new matter is added. The new claims are supported as follows: Claim 21(Fig. 4, item 30); Claim 22 ("[t]o provide a method that can be used for devices at any frequency range in the electromagnetic spectrum"); Claim 23 ("controlled by embedded TFT Light Sensitive Elements"); Claim 24 (item 6), Claim 25 (Fig. 4, item 31); Claim 26 (Fig. 4); Claim 27 ("projecting the enhanced image with or without magnification"); Claim 28 ("focusing the desired object or view (source image) on a light modulating device"); Claim 29 ("[e]ach pixel's transparency is controlled by the amount of light that shines on it"); Claim 30 ("reflective LCP may be constructed of reflective pixel element within the LCP, or a transparent LCP attached to reflective surface"); Claim 31 ("controls a polarized light by two additional polarizing films attached to the outer surface of the device"); Claim 32 ("based on any pixelated light modulating technology such as ... Rotating"); Claim 33 ("based on any pixelated light modulating technology such as ... Directing"); Claim 34 ("based on any pixelated light modulating technology such as ... Phase Shifting"); Claim 35 (same

support as Claim 10); Claim 36 ("[e]ach pixel's transparency is controlled by the amount of light that shines on it"); Claim 37 ("reflective LCP may be constructed of reflective pixel element within the LCP, or a transparent LCP attached to reflective surface"); Claim 38 ("controls a polarized light by two additional polarizing films attached to the outer surface of the device"); Claim 39 ("based on any pixelated light modulating technology such as ... Rotating"); Claim 40 ("based on any pixelated light modulating technology such as ... Directing"); Claim 41 ("based on any pixelated light modulating technology such as ... Phase Shifting"); Claim 42 ("LCP consists of pixilated array with a Thin Film (TF) light sensitive device for each pixel"); Claim 43 (same as for claim 42).

For the foregoing reasons, the pending claims are believed to be allowable over the applied art.

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Respectfully submitted,

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